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The Woman's Journal

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE AND HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of women—to their educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to their right of suffrage.

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THE UNBOUNDED SPHERE.

By Alice Cameron Voorhis.

What are the "duties" of "woman's sphere"?
To hearten those anguished by life's grim fear;
To mother a nation of babbling sons,
To cherish the world's sad little ones.

Down at life's portal of dread she learns
The unselfish love, and, mayhap, returns
To tenderly nourish the man-to-be—
Thus training for world-wide maternity.

To bind her powers to one narrow plan
Were a loss to God and a shame to man.
Her "duties," self-chosen, encourage peace;
Her freedom but heralds the world's release.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Congressman A. W. Rucker of Colorado is planning to call his bill for equal suffrage out of committee at the next session of Congress. Under the new rules, a bill which has lain in committee for three months can be got out by means of a motion from the introducer. Judge Rucker means to force the measure to a vote. What a pity that this cannot be done in the British Parliament! If so, there would be no more "militancy."

The woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of Oklahoma will be voted upon at the general election, Nov. 8, by order of Governor Haskell.

James Bryce's sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Ashton, is a member of the city council of Manchester, England. She contributes to The Englishwoman for September an interesting article on "Women Councillors," showing the special lines in which their help is not only useful, but greatly needed. As our readers will remember, Parliament in 1907 passed a bill making women eligible as mayors, aldermen and county and town councillors, with only 15 dissenting votes out of the 676 members of the House of Commons.

Hon. Alma V. Lafferty, the only woman member of the Colorado Legislature, endeared herself to the hearts of her fellow legislators during the recent "hot spell" by introducing a resolution authorizing the men to remove their coats on account of the heat. A local paper says: "Mrs. Lafferty recognized the great advantage she had over the other members on account of wearing shirtwaists, and felt that they would be better able to deliberate" if they were cool and comfortable.

Both Houses of the Colorado Legislature have passed a bill establishing the Initiative and Referendum.

The Town Council of Glasgow has voted unanimously to petition Parliament to pass the woman suffrage "conciliation" bill.

Miss L. L. Dock, R.N., of the International Council of Nurses, writes to the Woman's Journal:

"If I really believed that enfranchised women could not and would not abolish prostitution, and that before many generations have gone by, I would say, like the man in the Bible, 'Soul, eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow you die.' The disloyalty to the whole principle of goodness which is involved in the denial of this hope by anti-suffragists and by a large proportion of men, even moral ones, is a disloyalty that should be regarded as the worst form of treason.

"Already the evidences from enfranchised States show that it can and will be done. The protection of the young is the first step, and the extirpation of the deadly influence of the double standard is the next. At this moment I have a letter from the assistant inspector of hospitals in New Zealand, who is a trained nurse. She writes on this very subject of vice: 'We have no white slave traffic, but the question of vice and its resultant diseases is engaging seriously the attention of our public men. It is generally agreed that whatever measures are to be taken must apply equally to to men and women.'

"Now, is not this very different as an initial attitude to that prevalent in the United States? Is it not very different to the hypocritical legislation now in force in the State of New York, whereby prostitute women are legally regarded as more blameworthy than the men who make them what they are, thus leading naturally to the vicious circle we are threatened with, of state regulation and surveillance of prostitute women, while all laws looking to the prevention of prostitution are notoriously not enforced? The last report of the Committee of Fourteen shows just how, when, where, and why this non-enforcement exists.

"If health boards are too supine to stop as a health measure the exploitation of thousands of young women which shortens their lives to an average of five years after they have been cast into the underworld, women must arise to the realization that the guardianship of the sources of life, and of the young women whose sacred functions are now debased by law, custom, and all the power of men in organization, is in their hands, and that if women do not assert their power the race will inevitably perish as other races have perished before it."

COLORADO'S BABY CROP.

A Denver newspaper woman calls attention in the Fort Morgan (Colo.) Herald to the fact that about 2,068 infants are born in Denver every year. She adds:

When Roosevelt is eulogizing us for what we have accomplished here, he should make special mention of our baby crop, commending quantity as well as quality. There are very few women in Denver, comparatively speaking, who do not condemn race suicide. It is not alone the working classes, and the quiet "home bodies" who are blessed with babies. It would surprise the uninitiated to learn how many of Denver's society women and club women cuddle their own wee ones in their arms, and how many hours a day they devote to their care, and to the supreme pleasure of playing with them, and entering into their joys and sorrows.

REV. FLORENCE KOLLOCK CROOKER.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS A MINISTER.

Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker of Roslindale, Mass., has this summer completed thirty-five years of active and successful service in the Universalist ministry. Three permanent churches founded and four reconstructed testify to her tireless work through the long years.

Florence Kollock attended the University of Wisconsin, from which she holds an A.M. degree, and took the full course in the Divinity School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. From two older women ministers of her own faith, she received aid and advice, enabling her to go forward with greater hope and courage.

When the young student's thoughts first turned toward the ministry, her oldest sister wrote to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who responded with characteristic warmth and interest. Then began the thirty years of correspondence and friendship, during which Mrs. Livermore was the ever-ready guide and counsellor.

The late Augusta C. Chapin, D.D., invited Miss Kollock to her home in Iowa City, and gave her every facility to observe and to share from day to day in the practical work of a woman pastor. It was this valued friend who preached the sermon at Miss Kollock's ordination.

In Iowa, the young minister found her first parish. Next she accepted a call to a church in Chicago. Four years later she started a mission church in the suburb of Englewood. At the end of a happy pastorate of fourteen years she turned over to a man minister a prosperous working church of about 400 members, housed in a beautiful new building. During her eighteen years in Chicago, Miss Kollock was out of the pulpit only three Sundays on account of illness, a record that few men can equal.

She then went to England, attended lectures at Oxford University, and studied at London University, at Clough's Hall, and at the British Museum—all this in preparation for lecturing on Egyptology in the extension work of the University of Chicago. Miss Kollock had engaged passage to go with an excavation party to Egypt, when an urgent letter came from Pasadena, Cal., where, during a six months' vacation from Chicago, she had preached every Sunday and had founded a church. She gave up her trip, went to Pasadena, and after two years' arduous labor left a flourishing church, large in membership and strong in the support of earnest young people.

Again Miss Kollock looked longingly toward Egypt, but again the ministry called, and she came to Boston as associate pastor to Dr. Perin, of the famous "Every-Day" Church.

This term of service was followed by her marriage to Rev. J. H. Crooker, then pastor of the Unitarian Church at Helena, Mont. Dr. Crooker was soon called to a church at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mrs. Crooker was appointed State missionary for both Universalist and Unitarian denominations, a work never before combined. In this connection, she founded her third church.

About six years ago Dr. and Mrs. Crooker came to Boston, the one as Unitarian pastor at Roslindale, the other to take charge of St. Paul's Church, Jamaica Plain.

With energy undiminished, Mrs. Crooker freed the little mission church from debt, tripled the membership, and leaves it a self-supporting organization.

With her resignation in June from this pastorate, Mrs. Crooker enters a larger ministry as a citizen. In the freedom from parochial duties, she expects to help many good causes always dear to her heart. She is first vice-president of the Woman's Ministerial Association, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president. The superintendent of Universalist churches in this State has asked her to help in his work of uplifting the poor parishes. A book based on some of her ministerial experiences is projected. In addition, Mrs. Crooker is happy in the anticipation of leisure to help more directly the cause of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Crooker comes from a family of suffragists. Her parents, believing in equal oportunities for women with men in education, sent all their seven children to the University of Wisconsin. When President Chadman sought to exclude women from the university, Mr. Kollock declared that he would refuse to pay his taxes if his daughters were turned from that State institution. Mrs. Kollock, an English woman, an Episcopalian, and in some ways conservative, brought up her daughters in the belief that no woman is safe unless she is capable of self-support. Of her four daughters, the

(Continued on Page 154.)

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen was elected this month by acclamation to the Senate of the University of Toronto, as representative of the medical alumnae.

Dr. Pauline Nusbaumer holds the office of City Bacteriologist in Oakland, Cal., and Jessie V. Berry that of City Chemist. Miss Berry is a graduate of Stanford University.

Miss Helen Gould has just been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by the American College for Girls at Constantinople. Miss Gould has befriended the school for years.

Mrs. Katherine Williamson has been chosen chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs. This office, which was formerly held by the late Mrs. Martha A. B. Conine, carries much more weight in Colorado than in States where women have no votes.

Mrs. Pankhurst answered at one of her Highland meetings the question as to women becoming members of Parliament if they had votes, by remarking that it would have to be a very remarkable woman to begin with. One of the many sturdy workmen present shouted, "Ye'd dae fine yersel, Mistress."

Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., will go to Minnesota the last of this month for an extended sanitary survey of the State. She has been commissioned as a State officer by the State Health Department, and will work in Minnesota for six weeks, making a survey of fifteen of the leading cities.

Countess Emilia Pardo-Bazan, the well-known writer, has been made a member of the Ministerial Board of Education by the King of Spain. The Countess is one of the most interesting women of Spain. Standing in the midst of Spanish political life she has expressed her views, always looking to the welfare of the people, in numerous essays, novels and stories. The King of Spain made her a Countess two years ago.

Mrs. John Burch of Sedan, Kan., had a trying experience the other day, standing eight hours at the bottom of a cistern holding aloft her two-year-old child. The baby had fallen into a cistern, and the mother seized the child and called for help as she raised it above the surface of the water coming up to her neck. But no one was in hearing, and she remained in the cistern until her husband returned from his work in the fields in the evening and found her. Mrs. Burch is dangerously ill, but the child sustained no bad results. A Carnegie medal is being asked for Mrs. Burch.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, has been a potent influence in the bringing about of an unprecedented achievement. For the first time since Chicago became a city it can accommodate its whole school population. On the opening day of the public schools, it was the boast of the school authorities that every one of Chicago's 300,000 school children could attend school every day and have a seat. "Half-day sessions" have become a thing of the past.

Mary Aronetta Wilbur, a teacher of banking and political economy in Miss Dana's school for girls at Morristown, N. J., is the author of a book entitled "Everyday Business for Women," which is issued by Houghton, Mifflin Co. The aim of the book is to furnish simple and accurate instruction for the transaction of the ordinary, everyday business which is likely to fall to the lot of every woman. The methods of banking, the management of a checkbook, foreign exchange, getting money in emergencies, how to send money, bills and receipts, the relation of employer and employee, relations with railroads and hotels, simple bookkeeping, taxes and customs, the use and transference of property, stocks and bonds, wills and estates—all these are clearly explained.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910.

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THE INITIATIVE IN COLORADO.

Colorado women are jubilating over the passage of the Initiative and Referendum, and will make a valiant fight for its success next November at the polls.

The first meeting held to discuss this subject was arranged by the Suffrage Association, more than twenty years ago, and Mr. Sullivan, author of the well-known pamphlet on the Initiative, addressed an audience gathered in the basement of the Unitarian Church. When equal suffrage was adopted, the Leagues all over the State signed petitions to the Legislature asking for the submission of this amendment. There were 152 leagues, and Miss Pease, president of the Suffrage Association, Mrs. Nellie E. Matteson, Mrs. John L. Routt, and one or two other ladies, presented this petition to the Tenth General Assembly. They have been petitioning ever since. The last Legislature was elected on a pledge to pass this amendment, but failed to do so, and, having been called in Extra Session, has finally responded to the public demand, and the amendment establishing the Initiative and Referendum will be submitted at the November election. The W. C. T. U. has long been doing an educational work for it that will prove a strong factor in its passage. Apparently nobody believes that it can be defeated.

The amendment is an exact copy of the Oregon law. The fight that has been made against it has served to bring out all the arguments pro and con, while the action of the Legislature, only yielding to the public will at the last extremity, is, as one of the Republican Senators well said, "a better argument for it than any that has been made inside the Legislature." It could not have passed without Republican votes, but when the roll was called it received 30 votes out of a possible 35, five more Republican votes than necessary. A. S. B.

A VICTORY FOR WOMEN.

Another striking instance has lately shown what women can do by organization and by earnest, united work. The St. Louis Mirror tells the story:

'Ware the women, O ye politicians—even in St. Louis! They have one bright victim in the person of the popular E. J. Troy, who ran for a representative nomination on the Republican ticket in the First Missouri district. Mr. Troy was a light of the Manufacturers' Association. He was in his way, a sort of minor Van Cleave. He was aginst the laws limiting the working hours of women. He strove to get cheap foreign labor into the small towns of Missouri, where the labor laws applicable to the larger cities did not apply. He is a clever and likeable young man. He comes out for office, with the support of the Employers' Association. Then what happened? The Women's Trade Union League, headed by Mrs. D. W. Knefler, marked him for its own. One thousand women and girls in the unions went after him. They made a house-to-house canvass of the district against him. They told the people why he should be beaten. On the day of the primary thirty-five of the girls went to the polls to urge his defeat. They were well received by the men. Result: they "got" Mr. E. J. Troy, and "they got him good and dead." He was stupendously beaten in a district where but for them he would surely have triumphed handsomely. They said never a word against him personally. They attacked his principles. They put him out of politics for good. And the daily papers that know the story refuse to tell it. They don't want to offend the Manufacturers' Association. But the story has its value just the same. It justifies the direct primary. Under the convention method the interests and influences behind Mr. Troy would have nominated him, through pull upon leaders and delegates. Organized working women and a free and fair primary "cooked his goose." Woman has to her record, therefore, a second, and much more creditable, fall of Troy.

A case like this ought to put fresh courage and energy into the women engaged in every good cause, and especially into the suffragists. Someone has said that it is foolish to elect bad men to the Legislature and then petition them to pass good laws. Our suffrage women are fast coming to see that it is folly to let anti-suffragists be elected and then petition them to pass suffrage bills. In the most widely-separated parts of the country they are beginning organized work to elect their friends and defeat their enemies. Along this line they will eventually win. A. S. B.

DETROIT'S SHAME.

Detroit now requires women of bad character to undergo medical examination and to be provided with health certificates. The measure was introduced so stealthily that the women's organizations of Detroit knew nothing about it until after it had been in operation for months. In the course of the recent unsuccessful effort to pass a similar ordinance in Cincinnati, a Cincinnati official who favored it told Dr. Sarah Siewers of that city that such a measure had been in force in Detroit since last January. He built upon this as a precedent. Detroit women, when questioned in regard to the matter, could hardly believe it; but they set on foot inquiries which resulted in verifying the fact.

The advocates of this evil legislation almost always try to introduce it under cover of darkness, because if the intention becomes known in advance public disapproval is pretty sure to defeat it. Women everywhere need to be on the watch against these insidious attempts.

A. S. B.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. EMILY BLACKWELL.

The biographical sketch of Dr. Emily Blackwell, published in last week's Woman's Journal, consisted principally of reminiscences jotted down from her own lips. She seldom referred to the difficulties that she experienced in getting her medical education, but something ought to be said about these also.

In 1848 she began a course of medical reading and dissection with Dr. Davis, demonstrator of anatomy in the Cincinnati College. Like Elizabeth, she took perfect health and indomitable energy to her work. Like her elder sister, she also possessed quick perception, and exceptional memory. Latin, French and German she knew well. In Greek and mathematics her standing was fair. Earning as teacher the funds required as student, she worked hard in both capacities until in 1851 she applied for admission to the medical school at Geneva, N. Y. To her surprise she was rejected by the same faculty which had testified that the presence of her sister "had exercised a beneficial influence upon her fellow-students in all respects," and that "the average attainments and general conduct of the students during the period she had passed among them were of a higher character than those of any class which had been assembled in the college since the connection of the president with the institution." They said they were not prepared to consider the case of Elizabeth a precedent. Ten other colleges in succession refused Emily's application.

Meanwhile the free hospital of Bellevue, in New York, gave her admission to study, and, after more than a year of waiting, the Rush medical college of Chicago accepted her as a student. Her summer vacation she passed in hospital work at Bellevue and in the chemical laboratory of Dr. Doremus. Returning to Chicago for the next term, to her surprise she found the doors closed against her. The State Medical Association had censured the college for having admitted a woman, and they had determined to exclude her.

After much delay she was received by the college of Cleveland, O., where she completed her course. From Cleveland she went to Edinburgh, studying in the lying-in hospital and under the eminent Dr. Simpson; from Edinburgh to Paris, following the clinical lectures of the great masters of their art through the Hotel Dieu, Beaujeau, St. Louis, the Hospital des Enfants Malades, living and working in the vast establishment of the Maternite; from Paris to London, walking the wards of St. Bartholomew and other hospitals. Dr. Emily toiled along her conscientious way, bringing back to America in 1856 the highest testimonials.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, in her "Pioneer Work," gives the following laughable incident of her sister's experience in the days when it was still regarded as a shocking and almost unheard of thing for a woman to be called "Doctor."

"In 1854, my sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, who had graduated with honor at the Medical College of Cleveland, O., was perusing her studies in Europe.

"There she gained invaluable surgical experience from having been generously received as assistant by Sir James Simpson in his extensive practice in female diseases. The genial character of this well-known physician was shown not only by his cordial reception of Dr. Emily as pupil and assistant, but by an amusing incident which occurred while his consulting rooms were filled by a waiting assembly of aristocratic patients. My sister, being a classical scholar, was often employed by the doctor in making translations of extracts for him. On one occasion, while thus engaged in the farthest room of the suite, he called in a low voice, 'Dr. Blackwell,' then a little louder, 'DR. BLACKWELL,' and when the attention of all his patients was thus aroused, he called in a voice loud enough for my sister to hear, 'DR. BLACKWELL!' and then from the corner of his eye, and with intense amusement, he watched the varied expressions of surprise and dismay depicted on the countenances of his distinguished patients as they saw the approach along the suite of rooms of a lady who thus answered to the summons."

A word more ought to be added about the personal side to Dr. Emily's life. While she was still earning the money for her medical education, she obtained a place as governess in the family of a Mr. Hurd, who had a country place a few miles outside of Cincinnati. His children, a boy and two girls, were under her care for several years, and became very fond of her. The little boy, many years later, when he was a gray-haired man, came to see her at Montclair, N. J., and insisted on her calling him by his Christian name of Osborne.

More than thirty years ago, Dr. Emily, like her elder sister Elizabeth, and her younger sister Ellen, adopted a little girl. The child grew up to be a great comfort to her, and was to all intents and purposes like her own daughter; and her adopted daughter's four little boys were as dear to her as if they had been her own grandchildren. During her last visit to Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, only a few weeks before her death, she took great pleasure in watching the plays of these beautiful fair-haired children, who warmly returned her affection. Whenever one of them came into the room her face shone as if a sunbeam had touched it. She said after her return to York Cliffs that she missed the sound of their voices; and the last smile that she ever gave was when she heard the voice of the youngest, brought by his mother to York upon receiving the news of her illness. She was at that time almost too weak to speak or to open her eyes.

During this last visit to Chilmark, she also told the present writer some interesting facts in regard to her parents, which may throw a little light upon the heredity that contributed to her remarkable qualities. Dr. Emily's father, Samuel Blackwell of Bristol, England, was a man of high character, with a little streak of asceticism. Hannah Lane, Dr. Emily's mother, had been brought up by an uncle, a rich goldsmith, who was very fond of her. Upon her becoming engaged, he told her that she might select any one of the silver tea-sets in his shop as his wedding present to her. She picked out a very handsome one. To her great disappointment and displeasure, her fiancé refused to let her accept it. He said that, as a Christian, he should not feel it right to own so expensive a tea service. She had serious thoughts of breaking off the engagement. She said to herself, "If he is so tyrannical when he is merely engaged to me, what will he be like as a husband? Will he not be just such a domestic despot as his father?" This father—Dr. Emily's grandfather—was an old gentleman of a most trying and overbearing temper, very eccentric and extremely hard to get along with. Miss Lane did not break off the engagement, and her husband did not prove to be a domestic tyrant. But his father persuaded him, when he and his wife first set up housekeeping, to nail up all the closets in the house, assuring his son that closets were only slut-holes. The young wife, a beautiful girl, with a very sweet and merry disposition, showed a good deal of tact. She did not insist in regard to the cupboards, but she placed all the things which are usually put in cupboards in the middle of the floor, so that her husband was continually stumbling over them. To his complaints of the extreme inconvenience of this, she mildly answered that she had no other place in which to put them. Her husband was a man of sense, and before long all the cupboards were unfastened.

In later life, Dr. Emily's father adopted advanced and liberal ideas upon many subjects, including the woman question. When Fanny Wright lectured in New York City, he quietly went to hear her, without the knowledge of his family. Dr. Emily was a little girl at the time. She remembered very well how frightfully shocked her mother and aunts were when he announced the fact at breakfast the next morning. He said, "I tell you, she has a great deal of sense; and most of what she said was exceedingly true!"

During this last visit to Chilmark, Dr. Emily's attention was called to some passages of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the American Woman" in the American Magazine. Dr. Emily said: "No one who was not alive sixty years ago can realize the iron wall hemming in on every side any young woman who wished to earn her living or to do anything outside of the narrowest conventional groove. Such a woman was simply crushed. Those who were of a character not to be crushed without resistance, had to fight for their lives, and their fight broke the way through for the others to follow."

During the last part of Dr. Emily's life she was in easy circumstances, and was happy in the companionship of her friend and former partner, Dr. E. M. Cushier, who lived with her for nearly thirty years, and gave her the most affectionate and devoted care. She saw the reforms for which she had worked in her youth and prime growing and flourishing, and was often able to add a word of helpful counsel to the younger women. When Miss Mary Garrett secured the admission of women to Johns Hopkins by her munificent gift, bestowed upon that condition, it was Dr. Emily who suggested to her to add the proviso that Johns Hopkins should forfeit the money if at any time it ceased to afford equal opportunities to women. When the opening of the medical course of Johns Hopkins was celebrated with a brilliant assemblage and a large attendance of dignitaries, including the wife of the President of the United States, Dr. Emily was a guest of honor. She said that she felt on that occasion how enormous was the distance that the movement for the medical education of women had passed over since its small and hard and persecuted beginnings.

The tie was always very close between Dr. Emily and her brother Henry, the late senior editor of the Woman's Journal. They were so nearly of an age that in their childhood they used to be wheeled about in the same baby carriage. By a singular coincidence, she died of the same kind of illness as he, and passed away on Sept. 7, upon the anniversary of his death. A. S. B.

FUNERAL OF DR. BLACKWELL.

Funeral services for Dr. Emily Blackwell, founder of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, who died at York Cliffs, Me., Sept. 7, were held at 3.30, Sept. 13, at the chapel of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, Forest Hills, Boston.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, minister of the Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, conducted the brief services, reading appropriate selections from the Scriptures, Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar," and a poem, "Glory of Death," written for the occasion by Mrs. Ethel Blackwell Robinson. Mr. Dole spoke of the long and useful life of Dr. Blackwell and paid a tribute to her as a leader in her profession and as one who in her youth dreamed great dreams and lived to see them realized.

During the services Warren A. Locke, organist of St. Paul's Church, Boston, played selections from Handel and Gounod, and Dr. Blackwell's favorite hymn, "There is a Land of Pure Delight."

A large group of women physicians, who had known and loved Dr. Blackwell, were present. Her dear friend, Dr. Elizabeth M. Cushier; the staff of the Infirmary, Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Dr. Helen Baldwin, Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, Dr. A. Parry, Dr. Marie L. Chard, Dr. Emily Lewi, president of the Woman's Medical Association of New York, and Miss Wilde; Dr. Elizabeth E. Mercelis of New Jersey, Dr. Mary Smith, Dr. Emma Culbertson, Dr. Hamilton, and others of Boston.

$3000 FUND TO FIGHT "REGULATIONS."

Mrs. Donald Hooker, of the Just Government League of Maryland, came to New York recently for the express purpose of offering to be responsible for a $3000 initial fund for fighting clause 79 of the Page bill. She dreads its becoming a precedent to be taken up by other States, and thinks all forces should unite to defeat it. She and Dr. Hooker visited the Night Court, and are contributing to the cost of circulars to be distributed in other States.

A small committee is now looking for a lawyer who will conduct a test case against the clause, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The constitutionality might have to be sacrificed if it were a genuine health measure. The experience of every country, however, proves that such acts are worthless from the sanitary standpoint. This is the bold ground of opposition, not taking up the question whether public health or morality should come first. D.

Text of the Measure.

The text of Section 79 of the Page bill is as follows:

Medical Examination of Prostitutes.

On and after the first day of September, 1910, any person who is a vagrant, as defined in subdivision 4 of Section 887 of the code of criminal procedure, or who is convicted of a violation of subdivision 2 of Section 1458 of the consolidation act, or of Section 150 of the tenement house law, shall after conviction be taken to a room adjacent to the courtroom, and there be physically examined by a woman physician of the Department of Health detailed for such purpose.

After such examination, the physician making the same shall promptly prepare and sign a written report to the court of the prisoner's physical condition, and if it thereby appears that the prisoner is afflicted with any venereal disease, which is contagious, infectious or communicable, the magistrate shall commit her to a public hospital having a ward or wards for the treatment of the disease with which she is afflicted, for detention and treatment for a minimum period fixed by him in the commitment, and for a maximum period of not more than one year; provided, that in case a prisoner so committed to any institution shall be cured of her venereal disease, which is contagious, infectious, or communicable, after the expiration of the minimum period and before the expiration of the maximum period for which she was committed to such institution, she shall be discharged and released from custody upon the written order of the officer in charge of the institution to which

she was committed, upon the certificate of a physician of such institution or of the Department of Health that the prisoner is free from any venereal disease which is contagious, infectious or communicable.

If, however, such prisoner shall be cured prior to the expiration of the minimum period for which she was committed she shall be forthwith transferred to the workhouse and discharged at the expiration of said minimum period.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the authority of a city magistrate to commit any prisoner for an indeterminate period to any institution now having authority by law to receive inmates for detention for a period of more than one year.

The committee working to secure the annulment or repeal of this clause has sent out a formidable list of quotations from distinguished medical specialists and others, testifying against such legislation as worse than useless for many reasons. Full information may be had from Lavinia L. Dock of the Nurses' Settlement, 265 Henry street, New York City.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Illinois.

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the State Association will be held in Elgin, Nov. 11-12.

An Automobile Campaign "Echo" Breakfast will be given Friday, Sept. 30th, at 12 o'clock, at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. There will be speeches from the automobile speakers and from representatives of the places where automobile meetings have been held. Every club or organization of women in the State is asked to send a delegate to this breakfast. Plates $1.25. Orders should be sent early to Anna E. Nicholes.

The sixth automobile tour of the I. E. S. A. ended on Saturday, Aug. 27, at Arthur, the birthplace of the State president.

The tour led through the rich corn belt of Central Illinois, where there are no factory towns and where the residents are largely retired farmers. Our audiences, even in the mornings, were large in proportion to the population, and to us were shown the sympathy, interest and social courtesies that have turned all our tours into pleasure excursions rather than difficult pilgrimages.

On account of a hard rain, Clark county with two meetings had to be omitted, but with this exception we arrived on schedule time in nineteen towns in eight counties.

The tour began on Monday at the Clinton Chautauqua, where, by invitation, I presided at the "Woman's Day" and spoke. Other speakers were Mrs. Grace W. Trout, Mrs. Myra S. Hartshorn and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. At night a large meeting was held in the park at Decatur, presided over by Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon, former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Attorney Buckingham welcomed us in behalf of the city.

Tuesday morning an hour was filled by invitation at a Modern Woodmen picnic at Bement. In the afternoon there was a fine meeting in the Court House grounds at Monticello. In the evening, after a reception and banquet tendered us by leading women in Champaign, we addressed the largest audience of the week, which had gathered on a prominent street corner. Mrs. Mary Busey of Urbana, a trustee of the State University, helped to arrange for this meeting and the one in the Urbana Court House the next morning. Judge Cunningham welcomed us to Urbana with fitting speech. Mrs. Nora B. Dunlap, president of the Illinois Domestic Science Association, made a stirring speech, and afterward entertained us at her country home. Senator Dunlap, her husband, always supports our suffrage bills. A great crowd was waiting for us in the afternoon at Tuscola, county seat of Douglas County, and a beautifully decorated platform had been made ready. After the meeting we were entertained by Mrs. Martha Kagey, president of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Jessie E. Hackett, Mrs. W. W. Reeves, and other prominent women. Arcola, the greatest broom-corn market in the United States, turned out a crowd at night which lingered and cheered us.

The largest meeting of Thursday was at Paris, where Miss Blanche Babes had made splendid arrangements.

Large meetings at Mattoon and Charleston were gratifying features of Friday, the evening meeting being held in Charleston in order to reach the people attending the county fair.

On Saturday Judge W. G. Cochran welcomed us to Sullivan. His daughter, Mrs. Grace C. Richardson, was chairman of the committee on arrangements. Judge Cochran became so enthusiastic over our work that he and Mrs. McCulloch's relatives, the Gougar family, added their automobile to our regular car, and we had a suffrage procession to the other two towns visited. He acted as platform manager for the rest of the day.

The collections were good, amounting to $155 for the week. This will enable us, after paying all expenses, to turn over a handsome contribution to the State treasury.

Miss Mary Bondurant of De Land attended the "Woman's Day" at Clinton. Not getting enough suffrage speaking that day, she came to the Monticello meeting the next, and handed us $25 for the work. We secured State memberships and met several candidates for the Legislature, who assured us of their support. The newspapers gave us good reports. Altogether it was a satisfactory week.

After the closing meeting, Mrs. McCulloch and Miss S. Grace Nicholes, my able helpers, accompanied me to the country home of my parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sears, for a few delightful days of rest.

Ella S. Stewart.

South Dakota.

Our suffrage campaign is now well under way, and will culminate with the November election, when, unfortunately for us, there will be more than the usual number of propositions claiming the attention of the voter; but we are pleased that the amendment to be voted upon concerning the enfranchisement of the women is expressed in a distinct and positive form. There is no confusing statement about omitting the word "male," but an additional section to be added in entirety to Article VII of the constitution, which sets out the purpose with clearness and dignity. The text of the resolution which passed both Houses of our Legislature of 1909 is as follows:

Text of Amendment.

That at the next general election of the State, to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of South Dakota, which is hereby agreed to, shall be submitted to the electors of the State for their approval: That there be added to said Article VII of the constitution of the State of South Dakota, Section 10, to wit:

"Section 10. Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in Section 1 of Article VII of the constitution of the State of South Dakota, as to age, residence, and citizenship, shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State, and shall have all the rights, powers and privileges as a qualified elector thereof, as fully as if she were a male person."

The Legislative Vote.

The Senators voting in favor of this resolution were Messrs. Scraggs, Hawkins, Dillon, Holleman, Andrews, Thoreson, Hoese, Lawson, Hitchcock, Anderson, Jordan, Nyquist, Goodsell, J. A. Johnson, Williams, Johnson, Tobin, McCullen, Ewert, Rowe, Lockhart, Ameson, Danforth, Norbeck, Amsden, Bobb, Bell, Weaver, Curtiss Byrne, Prickett, Wosnuk, McPherson, Hare and Stokes—34 yeas.

Those voting against the submission were Messrs. Laxon, Shaw, Strohbehn, Shaw, Bates, Seward, Yeager, May and Highly—10 nays.

Senator Williamson was absent.

In the House there was a proportionately strong vote in favor, being Representatives J. F. Larson, Raunm, Chaney, Peterson, Wyman, Kjieldseth, Thompson, Ruschen, Fitch, Lakings, Apland, Norbeck, Trumbo, Fannemel, Scott, Morris, L. Larsen, Dudley, Kjelmyr, Drake, Helgerson, E. J. Scott, White, Brady, Erickson, McDonnell, Myers, Ingvaldson, Cherington, Arnold, Ribstein, English, Plowman, Stoner, Sedam, Newell, Warner, Heball, Nelson, Englesby, Sasse, Burnstad, Fryslie, Johnson, Price, Elson, Dingsor, Negaard, Ivar Johnston, Smith, Pederson, Ebert, Roberts, Abbott, Taylor, North, Miller, Mertens, Davis, Bentley, McCain, Patton, B. F. O'Brien, Fordis, Fowler, Wooley and Floyd—67 yeas. Those opposed were: Representatives Behuke, Bruce, W. J. O'Brien, Cable, Brynjulson, Peterson, Wipf, Otto, Mendel, Martin, Gordon Whiting, Heffernan, Bartine, Issenhuth, Weide, Oien, Kinney, Swanson, Parrott, Salzsiedler, Schamber, Ratte, Wolzmuth, Moodie, Hale, Sutherland and Ziebach—29 nays.

The eight absent members of the House were Messrs. Raber, J. P. Johnson, Hangse, Thurow, Simonson Giles, Gardner and Senn.

It is understood that not all the gentlemen who voted to submit the question are suffragists, but they were liberal-minded in their position that the voters of the State should be allowed to express themselves.

Need of Discussion.

The urgent need now is to promote general discussion and interest over the State, so that every voter will consider the matter, and consider it of sufficient importance to vote upon it one way or the other, the danger of defeat being the practice of many voters to mark their choice of candidates and let all other propositions on the ballot go by default. If agitation is so general that every voter in the State has a positive opinion on the subject, we shall have a majority of the votes, for, after consideration, the justice and fairness of conferring full citizenship upon intelligent adult women appeals to every unprejudiced mind.

Forces of Reform.

We are better organized for work than ever before, having an able Executive Board, a Press Committee, with Mrs. Edith M. Fitch of Hurley as chairman; a committee for work among other organized State bodies, of which Mrs. Ira D. Curtiss of Aberdeen is chairman; a committee on work at fairs, etc., a committee for work among the young people, and a committee for the distribution of literature.

These agencies, together with the work done by the efficient speakers and lecturers we have had, are bringing results which show in better county and precinct organization, and in increasing enthusiasm all over the State. Mrs. Henrietta C. Lyman, Miss Bower and Dr. Aylesworth are all rendering valuable service as speakers. Miss LaFollette, Miss Grim, Miss Ursin, Miss Penfield, Dr. Taylor and others, have given us of their best, inspiring the local workers and making much favorable sentiment.

Anti Documents From Outside.

Anti literature is coming into the State from some outside source. There is no organized opposition among our own people.

Large Immigration.

Our population has been increased during the past ten years by the immigration of a very intelligent class of citizens from Iowa, Wisconsin, and other neighboring States, who have come here to settle on homesteads. They are up to date in their ideas, and their votes will mainly be on the right side. When the question was last voted upon in this State, twelve years ago, we lost out by 3,000 votes. But the work of that campaign was not lost. Like a smoldering fire, the interest that was engendered then has lived, and now, in the places where the most work was done then, activity is the strongest.

Growing in Favor.

Other organizations, friendly to this movement, are doing good work. The growing interest in the subject manifested so vigorously in Europe and all over our own country has a decided tendency to make opposition more timid and endorsement more outspoken. Each day brings an assurance that the outlook for success is good.

Let South Dakota Women Speak Out.

If the women of this State who are now convinced that they ought to be enfranchised will say so, and each do something toward bringing it about the amendment is bound to carry. Permit me to say that each South Dakota woman so convinced should hold it as a point of honor and of conscience to assist in the campaign by either speaking to her neighbors, distributing literature, writing for the papers, contributing money or in giving aid in whatever way she best can in doing the strenuous work that must be done within the coming few weeks, if we women of this State are going to grasp the opportunity offered by this peaceful elective method to obtain the political liberty and rights of full citizenship which men in all ages have held so dear, and fought, suffered, and died to gain. Our needs and wishes as individuals, as wives, mothers, breadwinners, philanthropists, plain simple, self-respecting women, should prompt us to make all the effort we can to secure the recognition and power of full citizenship.

Jane Rooker Breeden.
Chairman Literature Committee.
Pierre, S. D.

New York.

Woman suffrage had its innings last month at the Lily Dale Assembly. Rev. Anna H. Shaw made a stirring address, and the meeting on Woman's Day was the largest held this season. The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas: Spiritualism as a movement stands now and always has stood for equal rights and privileges for every human being, regardless of sex and color,

Therefore: We who are gathered at this time on Woman's Day, Aug. 17, 1910, at Lily Dale Assembly of Spiritualists, feel that the time has come to emphasize the adoption of a revised Declaration of Independence. We therefore submit the following:

Resolved: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men (and WOMEN) are created free and equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved: That these privileges can only be secured by the use of the ballot equally by men and women, and to that end we pledge ourselves at this time to work for it, and use all possible influence in the future, as in the past, until the right of suffrage shall be accorded to woman as to man.

The annual meeting of the Joan of Arc Woman Suffrage League will be held at Headquarters, 119 East 27th street, New York, Sept. 19th, at 8 P. M. A full attendance is requested.

Massachusetts.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 14, a suffrage automobile trip was made from the W. S. A. headquarters on Boylston street, Boston, to the aero meet at Aviation Field, Squantum. The party consisted of Miss Ordway, an Englishwoman playing at the Orpheum Theatre, Mrs. Schmidt of Chicago, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Florence Luscombe and Miss Edna Cliff of Boston.

The automobile, decorated with immense banners and votes for women pennants, attracted much attention all along the route and caused great excitement. Thousands of rainbow flyers were distributed among the automobilists on the way to and fro, and to those on the ground. The suffrage party even met the trains as they arrived at Atlantic station and strewed the flyers broadcast among the crowds as they left the cars.

It was a flying trip that told for suffrage.

Wisconsin.

The annual business meeting of the State W. S. A. will be held at the Capitol, in Madison, September 27.

In the death of Mrs. Kate Rockwood Twining of Brodhead, at the age of seventy-four years, the suffrage cause of Wisconsin has lost a zealous advocate and earnest worker. She was one of the leaders of the suffrage movement in her city and county, acting as secretary of the County Association for many years.

Connecticut.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut W. S. A. has passed strong resolutions of protest against the introduction in New York City of the State regulation of vice.

Iowa.

Aug. 31 was Suffrage Day at the Iowa State Fair. A pavilion accommodating 2000 people had been put up, and there was a large attendance. The program was as follows:

Music by the band.

Opening remarks by President Julia Clark Hallman of Sioux City.

Address by Hubert Utterback, candidate for State Senator; subject, "Popular Government."

Reading, selected, by Wilda Bee Spencer of Drake University.

Music by the band.

Address by Harvey Ingham, editor of The Register and Leader.

Reading from "How the Vote Was Won," Miss Spencer.

Address by Louis F. Post of Chicago, editor of The Public.

The W. S. Club at Boone has been caring for a rest tent at the Chautauqua grounds the past month. While looking to the comfort of the women and babies, the members distributed suffrage papers and literature. The club will have a rest room on a larger scale at their district fair toward the end of this month.

A NEW RAINBOW FLYER

The set of rainbow flyers on suffrage, sent out by the National Association, is now completed by the addition of a sixth flyer "About Voting." The whole set is now a comprehensive collection of suffrage arguments. Fastened together with a "Votes for Women" button, they are becoming very popular and are especially effective for state and county fairs and open air meetings. The buttons are one cent apiece, and the flyers sell at $1 per thousand. They make good reading and are very "taking." Order at once and often from

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It brings the record of the movement up to the beginning of the 20th Century. Volumes I, II and III were written by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage; Volume IV by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

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VOICES.

By Dora B. Montefiore.

Hark to the voices of the dawning day,
The voices whispering through the rustling reeds,
The voices swirling through the surging spray,
The voices murmuring in the swelling seeds!
One song, one hope they hymn,
Though song and hope seem dim.

A voice I hear of toilers in the heart
Of city's gloom, who crave for leave to live,
And work and die, like men; who claim their part
In this world's heritage. Shall we not give
An answer to that cry
Lest patience in them die?

Another voice I hear—a woman's wail
For sister women trampled under foot
Out of God's likeness; crushed outside the pale
That shelters happier ones. Lo! at the root
Of womanhood's ideal
Creeps the low real!

After it come in surging waves of sound
The women's voices all with "Set us free!
Too long the slave of slaves; too long the round
Of sacrifice unconscious daily we
Invoke. We, too, would rise
Through conscious sacrifice!"

Ah! voices of the weak and the despised,
Break forth in singing, for your day has come!
The darkest hour is by the dawn surprised,
And those that wander, they are nearest home.
Sad voices sob and fall,
But never cease to call.

For do ye not throb with the sacred strain
That calls on man to join in brotherhood;
And do ye not rise on strong wings of pain,
To save true woman through her motherhood?
Ah, brothers, sisters, greet
These voices strange and sweet!

Greet every trembling voice of dawning day;
The voices whispering through the rustling reeds,
The voices singing through the swirling spray,
The voices murmuring through th swelling seeds.
One song, one hope they hymn.
Though song and hope seem dim.

(Continued from First Page.)

oldest was the first woman to matriculate in the medical department of the University of Michigan; a second also became a physician, and another a dentist.

The years of college study Miss Kollock alternated with years of teaching. After she had taught for three years, and her work had been pronounced more than satisfactory, she declined to hold her position longer, unless her salary could be raised. The school directors decided to pay no higher salary to a woman teacher, but to add ten dollars a month for a man. Eventually, her position at the increased salary was offered to her brother, five years younger, inexperienced in teaching, whom she had trained in a class of young people prepared by her to take the county examinations for teachers. While approving her brother's acceptance of the position, Mrs. Crooker says, "That experience startled me into a realization of the real position of women workers, and from that day to this I have contended for equal wages for equal service."

Miss Kollock entered the ministry with the determination to make her career count for the recognition of "a woman's right and a woman's might to do a man's work as long and as well as the average man."

She has shown the power of a woman to teach, to comfort, and to uplift in things spiritual, and her ability to gather and to build up in things material. Throughout her denomination, she is known as a specialist in attracting young people to the higher life. By the magnetism of her own imperishable youth, she has touched their lives on every side.

Says Mrs. Crooker: "I have made my long ministry a laboratory in which I have demonstrated my equal rights sentiments. I have vindicated the ability and right of a woman to spend the best years of her life in the ministry, and I have come out of it well and strong to do other things."

At a woman suffrage convention in Chicago Miss Susan B. Anthony once introduced her as "a young woman who, with her three sisters, is demonstrating what we are advocating."

Mrs. Crooker has never held a pastorate where she was not "free to express her belief in the right, justice and policy of woman suffrage." Holding suffrage meetings in her church at Englewood with such speakers as Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace; addressing suffrage conventions, and speaking the judicious word all along her way, Mrs. Crooker has steadily advanced the cause of woman's full citizenship.

Rejoicing at last in a home and garden of her own, where marigolds blaze in suffrage yellow, Mrs. Crooker is looking forward to engaging far and wide in more direct suffrage work and has promised Mrs. Richard Y. Fitz-Gerald to help in Massachusetts the coming winter.

Florence M. Adkinson.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

"As goes Maine, so goes the Union"?

The California Republican State Convention recommended in its platform: "The submission to the judgment of the voters of California of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage."

The platform adopted by the California Democratic State Convention calls for "The improvement of the school system" and compulsory education. Also for "the child labor law, as promulgated by the American Federation of Labor." The request for a woman suffrage plank, which was made by Los Angeles women, was not considered.

At the primary elections in New York City, Sept. 15, several women appeared at various polling places as watchers. A dispute as to whether the new law gives women this right caused some trouble and led to the arrest, it is reported, of Miss L. L. Dock, Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, Winifred Leonard and Mary E. Thornton. All were discharged and went back to the polls. It is the part of women to watch and wait!

The Women's Relief Corps and other women's organizations auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, are to meet in national conventions at Atlantic City next week. The work of these organizations includes relief for needy widows and families of veterans, aid for the aged women nurses of the Civil War, civic teaching in the schools, distribution of patriotic literature to help to fit children for good citizenship, and the celebration of Memorial and Flag Days.

If the members of these patriotic organizations had the ballot, the women who served their country as nurses in time of war would stand a better chance of deserved recognition by the United States Pension Department.

F. M. A.

WOMEN AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

A California correspondent who has high authority for all the statements made, writes to the Woman's Journal as follows regarding the restriction of women students at Leland Stanford, Jr., University:

No more than 500 girls may be registered as students at Stanford University at any one time, though the number of boys has never been limited. The 500 limit for girls has been in force for five years. The number of applications was far in excess of the limit this year, though the rules are generally understood. Fully 57 qualified girls were turned away, some of whom had come long distances from other States.

Senator Stanford's original plan was for a college for boys. The appeals of Mrs. Stanford made him modify his plan, and the original grant was for a college to which boys and girls were admitted on equal terms. The number of girls grew steadily larger in proportion to the number of boys, until the athletes objected. At that time 40 per cent. of the students were girls. The athletes prophesied that the proportion would increase and soon no athletes would enter what would be a girls' college. This objection led to a careful consideration of the whole question by Mrs. Stanford. She found that her plea for girls was likely to result in a totally different college from the one intended by her husband. She was most conscientious in carrying out all his wishes, large and small, and decided to limit the number of girls to 500, with the belief that with its endowment the capacity of the university would be 2,000, including both sexes.

The policy of restriction began at once. Girls were not allowed to enter as special students, or to register for partial work. For a time the admission requirements were made much stricter for girls than for boys. Women teachers had been admitted without high school credits or examination, their teaching experience taking its place. These were barred. Each half year there is a long waiting list, and many girls are deeply disappointed when the final lists are announced, but this year the number of those turned away—simply because they were born girls instead of boys—is the largest up to the present.

The registration list, Sept. 1, 1910, gives these numbers: old students, men, 725; new students, men, 315; old students, women, 352; new students, women, 148. Total men, 1,040. Total women, 500. It will be seen that of the whole number of students, nearly one-third are women.

The California State University at Berkeley, which is open to men and women equally, has more than 6,000 students.

WANTED: MRS. STANTON'S LETTERS.

The coming spring Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out "The Letters of Elizabeth Cady Stanton: An Epistolary Autobiography." The work will be edited by Theodore Stanton and Mrs. Stanton Blatch. The editors would be glad to receive copies or the originals of any of Mrs. Stanton's letters, which could be addressed to Mr. Theodore Stanton, Rue Raynouard, Paris.

Mr. Stanton would be especially glad to have information of any kind concerning Mrs. Stanton's short residence in Boston at the beginning of her married life, for use in the chapter to be devoted to this period. Until October 15th Mr. Stanton's address will be 17 West 91st street, New York City. After that date, he can be reached at the foreign address given above.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Colorado.

As the convention season approaches, the insurgency movement is making itself felt among the voting women. They have never had the representation in the conventions, nor on the tickets, to which they feel that they are entitled, and they are going to make an effort to get both. A few days ago the General Committee of the Women's Republican Clubs passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the General Committee of Women's Republican Clubs of the city and county of Denver, that we call upon the chairman of the State central committee of the Republican party and the various county chairmen of the State and request them to urge the committeeman of each precinct to see that women of the party have representation on the primary tickets as delegates to the conventions in proportion to the vote cast by women at elections."

A rumor that a man was to be placed in nomination for the State Superintendency of Schools on the Democratic ticket led to a hurried meeting of the county committee women of that party in Denver, and the adoption of these resolutions, after a warm discussion over the meanness of taking from the women one of the few important positions they have had.

"Whereas, The executive committee women of the Democratic county organization of the city and county of Denver have been led to believe that the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of public instruction may be given to a man, and,

"Whereas, The county organization believes it best for the interest of the party and the State that a woman should continue to hold the office which has been so ably filled by women for the past 16 years, and

"Whereas, The women workers play so important a part in all political victories; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Democratic executive women of the city and county of Denver hereby earnestly protest against a change in the settled policy of awarding this position to a woman; be it further

"Resolved, That the executive committee women send a copy of these resolutions to the chairman of the Democratic State Central committee and also to the press."

Those endorsing the resolutions were: Mary A. Pate, who acted as chairman of the meeting; Alice Foley, First ward; Lulu M. Dotey, Second; Maude M. Cooke, Third; Jane Maxey, Fourth; Rose M. Finnegan, Fifth; Minnie Miller, Sixth; Angie C. Grove, Seventh; Louise M. Kerwin, Eighth; Mrs. A. L. Gerson, Ninth; Katherine Williamson, Tenth; Bertha Doheny, Eleventh; Mary E. Mullen, Twelfth; Mary J. Carney, Fifteenth, and Mary Sullivan, Sixteenth.

While there is a rumor that the Republican women will demand more than one State office, it does not seem to have much foundation. The majority of the Denver women of that faith have rallied to the standard of Mrs. Helen M. Wixson, club woman, writer, suffragist and a worker in Republican ranks for years. She is an aunt of Helen Sumner, who recently compiled a book on suffrage in Colorado for the Collegiate Suffrage League of New York.

There has been some talk about nominating Mrs. Thalia Rhoads either for State Senator or for County Commissioner, and several women have been mentioned for the House, among them Dr. Sarah May Townsend, the first woman dentist in Denver, and a faithful worker in her party for years.

Dora Phelps Buell is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State, and has a good following, while a week since the members of the Jane Jefferson Club decided to demand representation in candidates in proportion to the voting strength of women.

Only one woman has been in the Legislature for years. The Janes propose to have more of their sex there in the future.

SUFFRAGISTS AND SUFFRAGETTES.

The editor of the San Francisco Labor Clarion, the official organ of the State Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council, invited Alice S. Park of Palo Alto to contribute to its Labor Day edition. Limited space precludes the reprinting in these columns of Mrs. Park's spirited article in full, but this excerpt shows its trend:

A few years ago, when the militant English suffragists first received the name, the suffragettes, somebody asked a London street gamin what the new name meant. The boy answered: "Why, don't you know? Them there suffra-jists jist want to vote. But these here suffragets are goin' to get it."

Forty years in England and sixty years in the United States had passed slowly by while suffragists of courage and patience had engaged in the necessary work of education and appeal. The women of a new generation and those of the earlier day who were filled with "a divine discontent" decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue. The militant movement began Oct. 13, 1905.

Christabel Pankhurst, the young college graduate, and Annie Kenney, the factory girl, were written up by a London reporter as "suffragettes," or little suffragists. It was a chance name in one morning newspaper, but it has lived, and has grown to have a meaning all its own.

Someone asked Christabel Pankhurst why the new movement was so late, why it hadn't come long ago. Her answer was, "Because certain young women were in their cradles." She did not mean two young women, or a dozen, but a new generation. Without the work and courage of the suffragists, we should never have had the work and courage of the suffragettes.

A man at the Seattle Fair a year ago received a copy of the Woman's Journal at the door of one of the public buildings where a suffrage meeting had just been held. He talked with the one who had handed him the paper, saying that he approved the methods of the American women, "but the English women go too far." The literature enthusiasts told him that only by reading the London "Votes for Women" every week could he know what the English women were doing, and for what good reasons, that our papers get only scraps of telegraphic stories, not all true. After some further talk, he closed the conversation by saying, "Well, anyway, I'm sorry for that feller Ashquosh."

Now when the name of the prime minister of England—even mispronounced—is common talk in Seattle, it means something. It means that votes for women is the talk of the day in all countries.

No one believes that this could have happened in five years from a continuation of the methods of the past. Five hundred women might have met weekly in London and "resolved" and petitioned regularly, and the world would not have known it. But when one woman, or ten women, were arrested for trying to hand a petition to a prime minister, it meant big headlines in London and New York. A few more arrests and the papers wanted pictures, and the country editors copied the stories. The magazines soon discovered a new field of exploitation. The cartoonists were awake to the new opportunity. From the cheap periodicals of fiction, to the heavy ones of essays, the story has been told and retold. * * * *

There is no patent on methods. There is room for the suffragists and suffragettes, and freedom for both to choose their own ways of education and publicity.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Miss Mary Johnston has been giving talks on woman suffrage at Warm Springs, Va., where she has been spending the summer.

A fine statue of Thomas B. Reed was lately unveiled in Portland, Me., with appropriate exercises.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby has been giving a number of suffrage lectures in the Pacific Northwest, and has been enthusiastically received.

A votes for women program will be given Sept. 23d, 8.30 P. M., at the Domestic Science Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York. The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League will have a booth during the exposition, Sept. 17th to 24th, inclusive, at which literature and suffrage novelties will be sold.

Col. Roosevelt, before his recent address in Denver, had a talk with the Hon. Alma V. Lafferty in Gov. Shafroth's office. He told her, as reported in the Denver papers, that he believed in woman suffrage, and in the whipping-post for wife-beaters. He added that he was more interested in the economic questions affecting women than in those which were purely political.

Mrs. Dosiom Pestonyi Patel, who recently returned to India after spending several weeks in America with her husband, is well informed on the important questions of the day. She is a graduate of Bombay University; she speaks French and English fluently, and represents the new woman of India.

The school board (elective) of Dallas, Texas, having arbitrarily discharged teachers at secret meetings and treated with contempt a committee of citizens who asked reasons for the discharge, the recall was invoked against the two board members who had taken the lead in this defiance of public opinion, and they were recalled by popular vote. Heavy pressure is said to have been brought to bear against this by the school supply people, the attorney of the public service corporations of Dallas, and other anti-reform forces, but the popular will prevailed.

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